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BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:15-The Lion Tamer.

BEHR BROS. HALL-8:15-Concert BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-The City Directory. CASINO-2-8:15-Nanon.
DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Cabinet Minister.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-La Cigale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Parior Natch.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Last of the Hogans.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2:15-8:10-The Junior Part-

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-5:30-A Trip to Chicatown.
KOSTER & BIALS-2-5-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Lady Boundiful, MUSIC HALL-S:15-Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Fidelie. NEW PARK THEATRE-2-8:15-You Youson. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2-8-Hands Across the Sec. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Lest Paredisc. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Alabama. R THEATRE-2-8:15-For Money. STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:15-Miss Helyett.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The funeral of the Duke of Clarence will probably be held on Thursday. - Another Spanish town was attacked by Anarchists, who were finally dispersed by cavalry. === France will sign a commercial treaty with Holland; her negotiations with Spain for a similar treaty have failed, - The Sultan of Morocco will grant the demand of the rebels for the removal of the Governor of Tangier. Congress.-The House only in session; the Hol-

man resolutions were adopted, and a het debate took place ever the question of elerkships to com-

Demestic .- Two women were burned to death in a railroad wreck on the Northern Pacific. Further facts concerning the criminal life of Cashier Hill, of the Jamesburg Bank, were brought to light. = Garza is rumored to be about to enter into New-Mexico, with 200 followers, Some damage has been done by floods in this State and New-England, - Charles H. Aldrich, of Chicago, has been appointed to succeed Judge William H. Taft as Solicitor-General. Congressman Walter A. Wood died at Hoosick Falls, New-York.

City and Suburban .- John Carson, a dissipated lawyer of Baltimore, was found dead with his throat cut. = A heavy snowstorm lasted for several hours. === The annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association took place at Delmonico's. === Dartmouth College Alumni had their annual reunion and dinner. - The count of all the votes cast at the Union League Club election showed that one man on the opposition ticket was elected. == Stocks comparatively dull closing with irregular changes. The lull in speculation was welcomed apparently by the

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Fair : slightly colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 29 3-8.

Notwithstanding the powerful Tamman; cominittee deputed to go to Washington next week and bring the Democratic National Convention to this city, there is a large-sized suspicion that in their hearts the Wigwamites do not want the convention here on any consideration. Tammany is for Hill; Bourke Cockran let that cat out of the bag a week ago; and Cleveland has many friends in New-York. The Hill men will be sure to want the convention where there is the least danger of a Cleveland stampede.

The anxiety of the Administration's critics regarding the attitude of the Government toward Chiff is likely to be relieved in a few days. Still they can hardly look upon this as a boon, for it will give them one important subject less to carp about. Washington advices say that the President completed his examination of the Chilian correspondence yesterday, and will in all probability transmit it to Congress early next week with a message defining the position of the United States. It goes without saying that this message from Mr. Harrison will be awaited with profound interest. The country will also look eagerly for the correspondence between the two

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, as reported in our Albany dispatches, talks in the most offhanded and high-sounding way about the terrible crime of which Senators Saxton, Erwin and O'Connor were guilty on Thursday, and passes judgment upon the case by saying that the three men must throw themselves upon the mercy of the Judiciary Committee, which will determine whether or not they can purge themselves of contempt. Mr. Sheehan ought to be aware that the whole trouble grew out of the application of the previous question, which has never been employed in the Senate before, and for which, in such a small body, there is no need. The apology ought to come from the Democratic majority, not from the men whose names have been dropped has practically secured on the basis of the limited from the roll.

its business without having adopted any rules. of the policy advocated by him was the enlarge-This is mainly because of Speaker Crisp's illness, which has prevented the Committee on and manufactures. That has been accomplished Rules from agreeing upon a code. But few with marked success in the Reciprocity convenpeople have forgotten the Democratic howl when tions. To repeal the Aldrich amendment when the last Congress held sessions for some time it has been shown to be a most efficient lever under similar conditions. No harm came then; for opening foreign markets would be an act of and the foundations of the Republic are not quak- insane folly. ing now. The Democrats, it appears, are em- There is, it is true, a difference of method in

Reed upon it.

as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations not to be had as a gratuity, but was to be paid "the boys are hot for one or two more seats." he appears to consider himself empowered and for in commercial concessions to the United Of course they are hot for them. And why directed to pursue a cheeseparing policy which States. The difference in method was simply should they fail to get them? To be sure, the shall leave all his previous efforts far in the rear. The resolutions offered by him which have certain conditions, and opening it tentatively been before Congress for three days were finally passed yesterday. They are merely a cheap bid for notoriety from a party which hopes to use the "Billion Congress" as a background to display its own virtue and patriotism. Mr. Holman was, however, forced into the humiliating position of admitting that one of his resolutions was not really intended to mean what it said.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

The World's Fair bill which has been introduced by Senator Cantor allows an appropriation of \$300,000 to enable New-York to erect a building and make a suitable display at Chicago next year. There is an evident disposition to push the measure to its passage at an early day, so that if any amendments are to be made they must be submitted at once and their adoption urgently requested. As has been already explained in THE TRIBUNE, the Cantor bill is a compromise measure, which the drygoods merchants of this city, who have displayed so much interest in the matter, have accepted only under protest, and with the hope that sufficient pressure may be brought to bear upon the Legislature to | backs." "The Times" comments thus: "As secure the increase of the appropriation to at least half a million dollars. The Senate having adjourned until Monday evening, it is obvious that now is the time for hard work to be put in, if an effort is really to be made to secure the enactment of the bill in a satisfactory shape. In passing we may remark that the provision for the appointment of three commissioners for each judicial district in the State, making twentyfour in all, seems clumsy and not well designed to accomplish the objects in view with promptness and facility. There seems to us to be no doubt that on this point the World's Fair bill is capable of improvement.

But the main thing to be now considered is the amount of the appropriation. It is well known that the Chamber of Commerce and some other influential bodies of this city, as well as numerous labor organizations in various parts of the State, have gone on record in favor of appropriating \$1,000,000 for this purpose. The drygoods merchants, who were first in the field, fixed upon half that amount as necessary. Colonel Wilflam L. Strong, Mr. John Claffin, Mr. Depev and other prominent citizens whose views have been expressed through THE TRIBUNE, are a unit in declaring that the sum named in the ly ad valorem duties always invite. But if it Cantor bill is totally inadequate to carry out the objects in view. There is little doubt that this manufacturers in exactly the same situation, is the general opinion of those who have given close attention to the subject. It should be borne with those duties, the bill would still mean death in mind that the good name and fame of the to the manufacture. It would take off the duties State are at stake in this matter. In view of on raw wool in order to drive the wool-growers the belief that has gained currency in the West | into hostility to the duties on manufactured woolregarding the indifference of, this section to the len goods, and Mr. Springer knows perfectly Columbian Exposition, this city and State cannot afford now to enter upon a policy that may justly be stigmatized as niggardly and mean. There is no question whatever that New-York will reap large benefits from the Fair; and we will surely be made to suffer if we permit ourselves to fall in the rear of States of less wealth and smaller population.

It is not-at least it ought not to be-a ques for this important object. Not a few of our citizens believe that a million dollars would not be too much. Half that amount will sarely representing the State to lay out its plans on a | who know by this time that the so-called exhibit of his own State. A mistake made now taken toward its passage.

As will be seen by the appeal to the citizens now sending out, and which is printed in another being too well informed to specifice their mutual column, that energetic body of men are doing interest for the benefit of the Free Traders. column, that energetic body of men are doing their utmost to secure needed amendments to the bill. Their efforts ought to be heartily seconded by other trades and other cities. A unanimous appeal to the Legislature cannot fail of producing the desired effect.

RECIPROCITY TINKERING.

The use made of the original Blaine Reciprocity project by Mr. Breckinridge is characteristic. He brings it forward at a time when a series of treaties has been negotiated and other conventions are under consideration, and when, moreover, various countries have been warned that the Reciprocity amendment will be enforced against them on March 15 unless they make equitable trade arrangements. His purpose is to embarrass the Administration and to overturn all the successes of the Administration in securing an enlarged foreign market for American exports. The menace of a repeal of the Aldrich amendment, which has been the basis of diplomatic action during the last fifteen months, is not a serious one, since neither the Senate nor the President will consent to the alteration of the Tariff law, even if the Democratic House be so rash as to follow Mr. Breckinridge's lead. . The introduction of the resolution may tend to cause confusion of mind among Southern Governments and retard the full development of Reciprocity under the existing law. That was probably the

Kentucky Representative's secret purpose There is no reason why Republican legislators or the country in general should be deceived by this fantastic performance. Secretary Blaine, having in mind the inexpediency of giving away the American market without securing substantial concessions in return for the export trade, made out a list of American staples and manufactures which might be considered a fair equivalent for the free introduction of Southern prodnets. The last Congress took up the Reciprocity project, embodied it in the Tariff bill and produced a homogeneous measure. A limited free market for sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides was substituted for an unrestricted market for all Southern products. The Administration has taken the Reciprocity amendment and negotiated an important series of treaties in which it free market all the advantages for the American export trade embraced in the schedule originally The House of Representatives is going on with proposed by Secretary Blaine. The main object ment of the foreign market for American produce

Judge Holman has won some public praise for should neglect to offer compensating advantages with the understanding that it was to be closed if the advances of the United States were not hospitably received. The general result, so far as the export trade is concerned, is the same either way. The Reciprocity project as adopted by the last Congress and carried out by the Administration is a homogeneous policy entirely in harmony with the American Protective system. It is a popular issue throughout the country, and Democratic tricksters like Mr. Breckinridge will not dare to upset it.

THE LATEST TRICK OF FREE TRADERS No, Messis. Free Traders, you cannot dodge the Protective policy iniquitous and hurtful to the country must either abide by that belief or surrender it. Yet "The New-York Times" shows ter. Governor McKinley had said: "There is one thing they might as well make up their minds to down in the East-that they can't have wool free when it comes from the sheep's backs and put a tariff on it when it comes on our no one likely to have the slightest influence on legislation wishes any such condition imposed on free wool, the friends of that measure of justice may fairly ask the Governor if he is ready to support free wool with a just reduction on woollens." The words "just reduction" cover fraud. be satisfied to allow all the protective duties on woollen goods to remain, cutting off only the compensatory duties-those intended to put the manufacturers in the same position as if there were no duties on wool. But that is by no means the purpose of those who oppose Protection. They fraudulently begin by offering free wool and protective duties on woollens to the manufactnrers. But they know with certainty that if the removal of duties on wool can be effected, makoff the duties on woollen goods also, with the help of the wool-growers.

That is exactly the meaning of Governor Mc-Kinley's warning. It may as well be heeded by all who are interested in this industry. to the wool manufacturers, because it leaves them ! exposed to the enormous frauds which exclusivewere in that respect a fair bill, if it left the wool without duties on raw wool, that they now have well that the repeal of the duties on wool would all duties on goods manufactured of wool. The representatives of wool-growing districts would be the first to propose such a measure, and the Free-Trade Democrats without an exception would vote for it.

Free trade in wool and woollens is the real intent of the bill offered by Mr. Springer in the tion of how little New-York can afford to grant | House, and no tricky statement that only a "just reduction" of the woollen duties is designed will deceive the manufacturers. Their meeting at Boston this week showed clearly by the resolu-Furthermore, it will be far the wisest plan to danger to which a Free-Wool bill would expose make an adequate appropriation now rather than their industry. Neither would this measure deto set aside a moderate sum with the expecta- ceive the voters, who have seen that woollen tion of adding to it a year hence. Now is the goods actually become cheaper under the operatime to provide the means for the commission tion of higher duties on wool and woollens, and liberal scale, so that every New-Yorker who reformers" have been lying to them about the visits Chicago next year may be able to hold up effect of protective duties. The removal of the his head in honest pride when he views the duties on wool would in no way cheapen the manufactures of wool to consumers in this councannot be easily rectified. Mr. Cantor's bill try, but it would prostrate the manufacture, and should be amended before any further step is at the same time injure the wool-growers throughout the country. Hence it is that the growers and the manufacturers together will reof the State which the Drygoods Committee are sist the change which Mr. Springer proposes,

A REVIVAL OF TREASON.

The Democratic members of the Senate of this State just now are engaged in a conspiracy which allies them with their brethren of the South who endeavored to destroy the Union. The Democratic secessionists refused to respect the will of the majority as expressed in the election of Abraham Lincoln. These Democratic Senators refuse to respect the will of the majority as expressed in the election of a number of Republican members of the Legislature. The Democratic secessionists endeavored to make the will of the minority prevail by a resort to infamous methods. The Democratic Senators are engaged in the same revolting work. The Democratic secessionists were branded by loyal men everywhere as traitors to a country, the cornerston of whose governmental system is the right of the majority to rule. The Democratic Senators by the same token are also traitors to their country, the proved enemies of government of the

From strictly a party point of view Republicans might welcome the exhibition which these Senators are making of themselves at the Capitol. In seating Walker and in recognizing Os borne and Nichols, all of whom were defeated by the people, and in preparing the way by means of a packed Committee on Privileges and Elections to seat one or two other Senators who were also defeated by the people, they have demonstrated beyond a peradventure that, however it may be with other Americans, they do not purpose to pay the slightest attention to the will of the majority-unless they are forced to Jefferson Davis would have taken to these Democratic Senators. They are his sort of Democrats. Hence it is that from a purely partisan present situation at Albany. For it is well calculated to arouse our party as it has not been aroused since the days of the War. Let our friends generally throughout the State come to realize-as they all must before long-that the Democrats of the Senate of 1892 according to their opportunities are repeating the crime of 1860-64, and there can be no doubt what the result will be. At the first opportunity at the ballot-box the Republicans of New-York will overwhelm these enemies of popular government and all those who sympathize with them. And publicans can count upon the assistance of hundreds and thousands of Democrats-corresponding to "the War Democrats" of the old dayswho care infinitely more for the maintenance of fundamental popular rights than they do for the success of any party.

It is reported at Albany that the conspirators have become frightened; that they feel inclined to pause in their infamous work of seat-stealing. I mum stage would seem to warrant the hope that

barrassed because it is plain that some of the the original Blaine proposal and the Aldrich We are not inclined to take stock in this rumor. rules of the last Congress are necessary, while amendment. The first idea was to open the free Malefactors so lost to all sense of public decency at the same time they are in mortal dread of market when certain conditions should be com- as to place Walker in the Senate-Walker, whom adopting anything with the stamp of Thomas B. plied with. The plan adopted was to open the the people of his district emphatically repudifree market temporarily for non-competing prod- ated, the majority against him being nearly 1,700 nets, and to close it against those nations which | -can be counted upon to perpetrate any other piece of naked villany which will add to the his efforts in the direction of economy in Gov- to the American export trade. The principle strength of their bogus majority. One of the ernment expenditures; but since his appointment | was the same, namely, that the free market was | Democratic Senators is reported as asserting that the distinction between opening the door under majority of the voters of the districts upon which "the boys" have their eyes elected Republican Senators. But the Democrats of the Senate will not be moved by that consideration; or, if they are moved, then it is to be said that they lack the courage of their knavery.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

Ever since Europe was first connected with the Western Hemisphere by an electric telegraph cable the project of similarly linking California with Japan and China has attracted more or less attention. Many companies have indeed before Congress soliciting the tempting impetus of a subsidy. So far, however, the project has your own theories. Men who pretend to believe lacked the enthusiastic and efficient advocacy of a Cyrus Field, and, although the United States Senate voted last year in favor of subsidizing a cable to Hawaii, we are still dependent on a strong disposition to thimble-rig in the mat- Europe for telegraphic communication with the Pacific continents and islands.

The small appropriation made by Congress for a preliminary survey of the bed of the Pacific between California and the Sandwich Islands has, however, already secured one important result. The report of the work of the Government steamer Albatross, which was employed to make the soundings, has just reached the Hydrographic Office at Washington; and while the operations were necessarily partial and restricted, the feasibility of laying a cable has been demonstrated. Until the expeditions of the The intent is to suggest that Free Traders would | United States steamer Tuscarora and Her Majesty's ship Challenger, in 1874 and 1875, knowledge of the character and depth of the Pacific sea-floor was generally vague. The Pacific was believed to be comparatively shallow, with fewer abrupt irregularities than the Atlantic in its bedlevel. Those expeditions proved that the average depth was really greater. While the soundings in the North Atlantic between Newfoundland and England and France, for instance, revealed nowhere a greater depth than 2,400 ing the wool-growers angry, they can then take fathoms, the North Pacific average, in the latitude of Honolulu, was placed at 3,000 fathoms. This estimate the work of the Albatross seems to confirm. The deepest water encountered in the cruise was 3,200 fathoms, or about three miles and a quarter, in longitude 137 degrees, Springer's bill, it is true, is outrageously unfair and over consucratic areas the depth was found to be regular at 2,700 and 3,000 fathoms.

Captain Tanner, on the return passage from Honolulu to San Francisco, has conducted a second series of soundings on a parallel line. The report of this work is not yet completed, and still other preparatory surveys would perhaps be requisite to determine the exact route to be fol-Hawaii it is, however, interesting to learn that while the bed of the separating ocean lies low and is marked in places by startling unevenness, the engineer who undertakes to pick out a pracbe followed almost instantly by the repeal of ticable channel for a submarine cable will encounter no insuperable obstacle.

QUININE AND POLICEMEN.

The widely different effects which the same irug will sometimes have on two persons is one most interesting things noted by the student of medicine. We need scarcely refer, by way of in an attempt to get enough money to continue his travels. His first patient was a Dutchman, cause no outcry on the ground of extravagance. tions there adopted that they understood the for whom he prescribed nux vomica. The man drug, and who as promptly died. Whereupon the amateur physician, wishing to make sure of his experience as he went along, for future practice, vomica will cure a Dutchman, but it will kill a

> much as did the strange action of the nux vomica. Indeed, we believe that he would have entered this in his notebook: "N. B.: Quinine will soothe an ordinary man, but it will make a policeman go out on his beat and whoop and asault folks," Almost every week the spectacle of the poor police victim of quinine is brought before the people of this city or of Brooklyn. By a peculiar coincidence the quinine attack is invariably diagnosed by the spectators as plain alcoholic liquor drunkenness. Nor is this so strange, perhaps, when we consider the wide difference the effect of quinine on a common citizen and on a policeman. An ordinary dose of quinine bas but little outward and visible effect in the case of the average man, He remains in oed or goes about his business, the state of his health may warrant, and no one knows that he has taken any of the drug unless he mentions the fact. But how different it is when a member of the New-York or Brooklyn police force swallows a few grains of quinine! He immediately goes on duty and soon begins to whoop in a really startling tone of voice He is observed to stagger about on the sidewalk as f laying out the plan of an old-fashioned "worm-Then he embraces a lamp-post and sing-Annie Rooney" in buzz-saw tones, and calls the telegraph poles which is moving down the street. He then proceeds along his beat, occasionally rebuking the undignified efforts of the earth to rise up and strike him, until he meets an inoffensive man or woman, when he begins the active use o his club over the subject's head. This is usually continued till the arrest of the unfortunate officer a brother patrolman not a victim the deadly quinine, after which s taken away in an ambulance. Hasty

spectators, unacquainted with the facts, report that the policeman is drunk. Often the news papers fall into the same error the next morning. Strange as it may seem, the doctors at the hospital where he is taken by the ambulance ometimes make the same mistake. It is usually reserved for the penetrating lawyer of the unhappy officer to discover the true state of affairs and in a voice touched with emotion to explain to the court and the Police Board that his client point of view no Republican need deprecate the had only taken a few grains of quinine to ward off the grip. How much injustice, alas, there would be in this world were it not for the selfsacrificing lawyer! The question why the effect of quinine on a

policeman should be so extremely different from its effect on another man, and more especially why quinine should affect a policeman precisely as rum, taken in copious quantities, does another man, we must leave to advanced medical science

The cold wave now overspreading the country is the severest yet experienced this season, at least in the prosecution of this patriotic work the Re- in the Northwest. At Winnipeg yesterday morning the mercury registered 42 degrees below zero. This record has not been approached within ten degrees, at that place, for many months. Taking the average of a score of winters, the lowest temperature of the year is to be expected at the particular point in January now reached, although in individual years this rule does not hold good. The coincidence in time, therefore, between this special wave and the normal mini-

the present freeze may amount to something. Nevertheless, the degree of cold just reported from British America and North Dakota does not equal that which has often been known in those regions before; and consequently old-fashioned intensity is not to be expected here in the East. Duration, to be sure, sometimes makes up for lack of intensity but the fickleness of the weather up to date this winter is a poor guarantee of persistence. However, we can tell a good deal more about it all next week than now.

The people of New-York have no reason for re joicing over the announcement that the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collection made on December 26 and 27 was not as large as usual. The precise contrary, rather. A special appeal to the public has consequently been made by the Executive Committee of the association. The hospitals have to meet special demands just now; which, together with the diminished receipts already mentioned, is sufficient reason for a generous response to their

The silence of "The Evening Post" on the subect of The Tribune Index and the references therein to Mr. Blaine's health remains as unbroken as that which pervades the tombs of the been formed, and bills have frequently come Pharaohs. It was on December 2 that "The Post declared that The Index "bristles all over with Arnold, nor even to Arnold's friends. But curiindubitable evidence" regarding Mr. Blaine's Blaine's health; lies about," were to be found in that handy and indispensable little volume. On December 4 we pointed out that a careful examination of The Index for ten years disclosed five references to Mr. Blaine's physical conditionjust five, and no more! Does "The Post" think that five entries justify its assertions about "bristling all over" and "frequently"? If so, it should supply its readers with a vocabulary of the special definitions attaching to the English words which it employs.

> Whatever appropriation the State intends to make for the World's Fair ought to be made at things about the bibliophile; he is, or was, himthis session, and early in the session too. It will not do to make a small appropriation now, with fool. It is a pleasure to reflect that Dr. Murray the vague intention of adding to it next winter if necessary. Next winter will be too late,

> That peculiarly American invention, the "whaleback," is still to some extent in an experimental stage, though several brilliantly successful voyages seem to be putting that stage farther and farther into the background. Now the question is under investigation by their inventor, Captain Mac-Dougall, whether they can be adapted to naval warfare. He has already applied some ingenious ideas to the whaleback barge, for use in coast defence, which, if they prove to be practical, will the craft renders it possible to submerge them by means of water ballast, leaving only a small turret for the lookout and the powerfully-built bow above water. The advantages of such a device in His books must be perfect, sound, clean but not providing for harbor defence are obvious. The whaleback is showing herself to be a great craft, and we shall expect to see her possibilities all fully exploited.

> Members of Congress and the Senate alike have not meddling with the Chilian affair, and in hostility of bookworms, gas, housemaids, dust. refraining from attempting prematurely to force the the hand of the Administration by calling for information. Their example is one to be commended to noisy newspapers which drop off into hysterics daily over the iniquity of unjustifiable war and the go without, criminal folly of defending the American flag against wanton insults.

We are glad to see that Superintendent Jasper has distributed circulars among the school teachers of the city advising them to visit the exhibition of geographical appliances which is now in progress in the Arsenal in Central Park. Those who act on the advice-as all ought to-will probably go a second time. This collection of maps, atlases, globes, etc., is one of the finest ever made in this country, and when shown in Brooklyn and Boston attracted thousands of visitors. It has been on view at the Arsenal since Christmas, and will remain there till January 20. It is interesting, not to teachers alone, but to all intelligent people. Especially valuable and instructive is the comparison that can be made between the work of map-makers of various countries, including our own. The getting together of such an important collection was a most praiseworthy piece of work on the part of the Geographical Deertment of the Brooklyn Institute.

University extension is making its way in the West. Monday's Tribune contained an account of the establishment of the Chicago Society for another drug which would have surprised the University Extension, similar to those already formed in London and New-York. The popupractitioner we have just referred to almost as larity and growth of this movement are remarkable. As an index of the widespread desire for more and deeper knowledge of books and of the sciences, it must give satisfaction to all reflecting minds. It is important that a high standard be set up, and that the work done be not allowed to

PERSONAL.

The late Sir William White was master of twenty ight languages. This number, however, included everal mere dialects closely allied.

Miss Amella B. Edwards, traveller, author and Egyptologist, is about to be awarded a Civil List pension in England.

President Carnot recently pold Russia a little com liment, as well as gratified his artistic taste, by in-pecting the studio of a Russian artist in Paris, M. Antocolsky. When the visit was ended, there was something like a cheer given by the people on the

Whittier is in bed with the grip.

The late C. A. White, the song writer, had no theo riginality should be impaired. His song "Put Me in My Little Bed " was suggested to his mind one night he was going home, by seeing a picture of the conhet Samuel in the window of a Boston shop

Sir Francis Clare Ford, who has been appointed to second Sir William A. White as British Ambassado at Constantinople, has had a long career in the diplo tions in Europe, he went to the Euenos Avres mission in 1865. The year following he was transferred to Washington, as First Secretary of Legation, remaining six years. "In the interval after the death of Sir of Sir Edward Thornton," says "The Philadelphia Telegraph," "Mr. Ford was Charge d'Affaires. While in Washington he was very popular., and won a reputation in society. His wife was an Italian lady, of handsome entertainments they gave prominent people of the capital. In 1871 Mr. Ford proceeded to st. Petersburg as Secretary of Embassy. By the Treaty of Washington It was provided that the Northeastern Fishery troubles be adjudicated by a Joint Commission, which met in Halifax in 1877. Mr. Ford was appointed the British agent in this connection. This daty finished in 1878, he was promoted to be Envey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary to the Argentine Republic. He conducted the negotiations in Montevideo which resulted in a renewal of diplomatic relations between his country and Uruguay, and he was appended Envoy to the same year he went to Brazil, and in 1881 to Greece. In 1884 he was made British Minister in Madrid, and when the Mission there in 1887 was raised to the rank of an ambassadorship, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary."

As Judge Robert Earl, of Herkimer, who has served of handsome entertainments they gave prominent peo-

As Judge Robert Earl, of Herkimer, who has served in the State Supreme Court bench since 1875, has a longer continuous record there than any of his associ ates, it is thought probable that Governor Flower will designate him to act as Chief Justice until a successor to Judge Ruger is elected.

Judge Abraham J. Lay, the new Governor of Okla-Missouri when only three years old. He enlisted bone has his uses; he teaches you to be distrustas a private in the late war, and rose to the rank of ful and to go to better sources. Arnold's early as a private in the use war, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was Circuit Judge for twelve years, and twice ran for Congress against Mr. Bland, the great champion of silver coinage. In May, 1800, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, which place he held until his recent appoint as Governor of the new Territory.

THE BOOK-LOVER.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATTHEW ARNOLD-MR. ANDREW LANG'S VARYING VIEWS-ARNOLD'S POPULARITY.

London, January 6.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who is the delight of the dilettante, has suddenly taken up his parable against one of their favorite pursuits; which once was also a favorite pursuit of his own. He now denounces-no, denounces is not the word; he is seldom enough in earnest about anything to denounce anything; let us say he now softly derides the collecting of books. Or, in pursuit of that accuracy about which Mr. Lang is so careless, I will say he derides the collecting of books written by Matthew Arnold. What is his quarrel with the great writer who is gone? I dare say it is an old quarrel. One does not commonly get up quarrels with dead authors, nor is Arnold one of the dead authors to whom Mr. Lang has written Letters. Old or new, there is a quarrel, on Mr. Lang's side; an enmity to Arnold which leads him to discourage the buying of early editions of that author. It cannot matter much to osity is strong and one would rather like to health, and that "frequently" such entries as know what Arnold did or said in his lifetime to rouse these angry passions, if passions they be. in so gentle a breast as Mr. Andrew Lang's

Mr. Smart has just published an Arnold Bibliography, and the author of The Library and of Books and Bookmen wants to know what the use of it is. Time was when Mr. Lang would have shrunk from posing as a Philistine. He has written? if not with exactness, yet with sympathy, about the enthusiasms of the book-lover. He said, among other things, that the passion for books, like other forms of desire, has its changes of fashion, the jingling truism which he is now himself making truer. He has said many pretty self a bibliophile. And now he calls him a bibliohas got beyond the letter B in his new English Dictionary, and cannot preserve this hateful neologism in that great warehouse of words into which he dumps so much rubbish which a sounder judgment or a more strict system would have excluded.

The inconstant Mr. Lang is at the pains to define his neologism for us. The bibliofool is one who wants First Editions. The definition is autobiographical. Mr. Lang has long wanted First Editions, and as years went by became the possessor of many which I suppose he possesses still. The difference between him and the true bibbe of great service. The peculiar construction of liophile is, nevertheless, marked. The bibliophile is a collector who collects only the best, or as near the best as he can get. Not the edition only, but the condition, is to him a vital matter. cleaned, in the original binding if they be so attainable, as free from the ravages of the restorer as from the ravages of time. Indeed, time is less an Enemy of Books than the binder or any other of the human race who proposes to make good the losses which the lapse of years and the active one who bears in mind and practises the golden rule of collecting; always the best, never the second-best. If you cannot have the best you can

> There is a note on this point by Brunet which is instructive. In describing the first Aldine Ovid, 1502-'3, the great bibliographer saye: "I possess the second and third volumes of Grolier's copy, in blue morocco, and I have a great desire to procure the first Volume, the Metamorphoses, in the same binding and not otherwise." If he had stopped there he would have been admirable, with his "not otherwise." But, alas! the flesh is weak, and even Brunet had not the full courage of his opinions. He adds: "Meantime, M. Techener has obtained for me a very fine copy of this volume, edition of 1515 (!); in blue morocco like the other two, which belonged to M. Laurin, with his motto, Virtus in arduo; on one side of the cover, and on the other the inscrip tion; M. Lavrini et amicorum." Till Mr. Lang appeared on the scene there was

nothing more melancholy in bibliography than this avowal-Brunet, the excellent Brunet himself. consenting to complete-heaven save the mark!-Grolier's copy of the first Aldine Ovid with a volume which was neither the first Aldine nor Groller's but a nastiche of both. True, it was only for the time-that was the excuse with which he beguiled his conscience; but I believe he went to his grave the owner of this hybrid copy. First volumes of books which belonged to the illustrious Grolier do not turn up in every lifetime, and if you possess the second and third, and want the first, the odds are a million to one against you. Mr. Lang has told us, I think in the little volume he calls The Library, that he has more imperfect and poor copies of first and other early editions than any man who ever lived. He makes the confession jauntily-he is always jaunty, especially on serious subjects. He did not at that time foresee that he was to invent the Matthew Arnold's earlier volumes of Poems

have for many years been scarce books, and the price of them in the market-if there can be said to be a market for such wares-has ruled high, as the writers of many articles have it. But says the backsliding Lang: "If one wants Mr, Arnold's Poems, one buys them, and so with his Prose works. There they are, nicely printed, and not ruinously expensive." Whose voice is this Is it the same which was once heard saying that "Old books are often literary relies, and as dear and sacred to the lover of literature as are relica of another sort to the religious devotee" ? Can it be the same which affirmed: "The amateur likes etical knowledge of music, and studiously avoided to the opera and like performances, lest lits to see the book in its form as the author knew. it. He takes a pious pleasure in the first edition of Les Precieuses Ridicules (MDCLX), just as Moliere saw it when he was fresh in the business of authorship"? Or his who added, "All editions published during a great man's life have this attraction, and seem to carry us closer to his spirit"? And who summed up the matter with a touch of true imaginative feeling: "Yes, it is sentiment that makes us feel a lively affection for the books that seem to connect us with great poets and students long ago dead. Their hands grasp ours across the ages." he breathed the upper air. When he commends the latest collected editions, "nicely printed"which they are not-and scoffs at the true lover of books who prefers the first editions and has a centiment about them, the fogs of London had corroded his sensibilities. Or is the Philistinism in Mr. Lang to be set

down to that secret disilke of Matthew Arnold of which, as I said, there are signs here and there? Perhaps it is not secret. Perhaps it was long ago made public. I do not read Mr. Lang often enough to be sure. He is voluminous and multifarious, and one cannot read everything. He told his American friends not long ago that the man who really cares for books reads all of them. It is a sentiment which a copious author might well desire to spread abroad. In the presence of any large collection of books the futility of such an ambition becomes obvious. Of course it is not to be taken seriously. I don't know that Mr. Lang would recommend alf his own books to be read; and I suppose he would smile at seriousness on

But I go back to the question why Matthew Arnold should be put into the collector's index expurgatorius, and why Mr. Smart's useful bibliography of him should be dismissed with a sneer. All bibliographies are useful. None is perfect; the most inaccurate is sometimes helpful; even Allibooks went through queer experiences. His popularity was long in coming-popular in the sense that Tupper was popular, or that Mr. Lang's astonishing favorite in fiction, Mr. Rider Haggard.